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METHOD OF DIAGNOSING SYSTEM METHOD OF OPERATING AGGREGATING SYSTEM FOR SYSTEM DIAGNOSIS AND AGGREGATING SYSTEM FOR SYSTEM DIAGNOSIS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[001] This application is a national stage application of International Application No. PCT/2004/014341 filed September 30, 2004, which claims priority to Japanese Application No. 2003-344785 filed October 2, 2003.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Filed of the Invention

[002] The present invention relates to a method of diagnosing a system, a method of operating an aggregating system for system diagnosis and an aggregating system for system diagnosis.

[003] The present invention may be used in comprehensive diagnoses of systems of various fields including piping for various types of fluid such as steam, compressed air, nitrogen gas or a plurality of steam traps.

2. Description of Related Art

[004] Conventionally, there is known a method of diagnosing a system using steam as follows. First, operational conditions of a plurality of steam traps in a client's evaluation target system to be diagnosed are diagnosed by a trap diagnostor. Next, based on the result of this diagnosis, the method calculates a trap-passed steam loss for all the steam traps in the diagnosis evaluation target system (i.e. the aggregated loss of the trap passed steam losses of all of the steam traps in the evaluation target system). Then, the method presents before the client an economic advantage obtained through reduction in the trap-passed steam loss by replacing all the steam traps by new steam traps (see Patent Document 1). Patent Document 1: Japanese Patent Application "Kokai" No. 2002-140745

[005] According to the above-described conventional diagnosing method, it is possible to make a clear and effective presentation, before the client, of the economic advantage through reduction in trap-passed steam loss (in other words, the system cost reduction through steam loss reduction). However, even in the limited case of steam using system, in addition to the steam loss resulting from passage of steam through the steam traps, there exist a plurality of other cost-